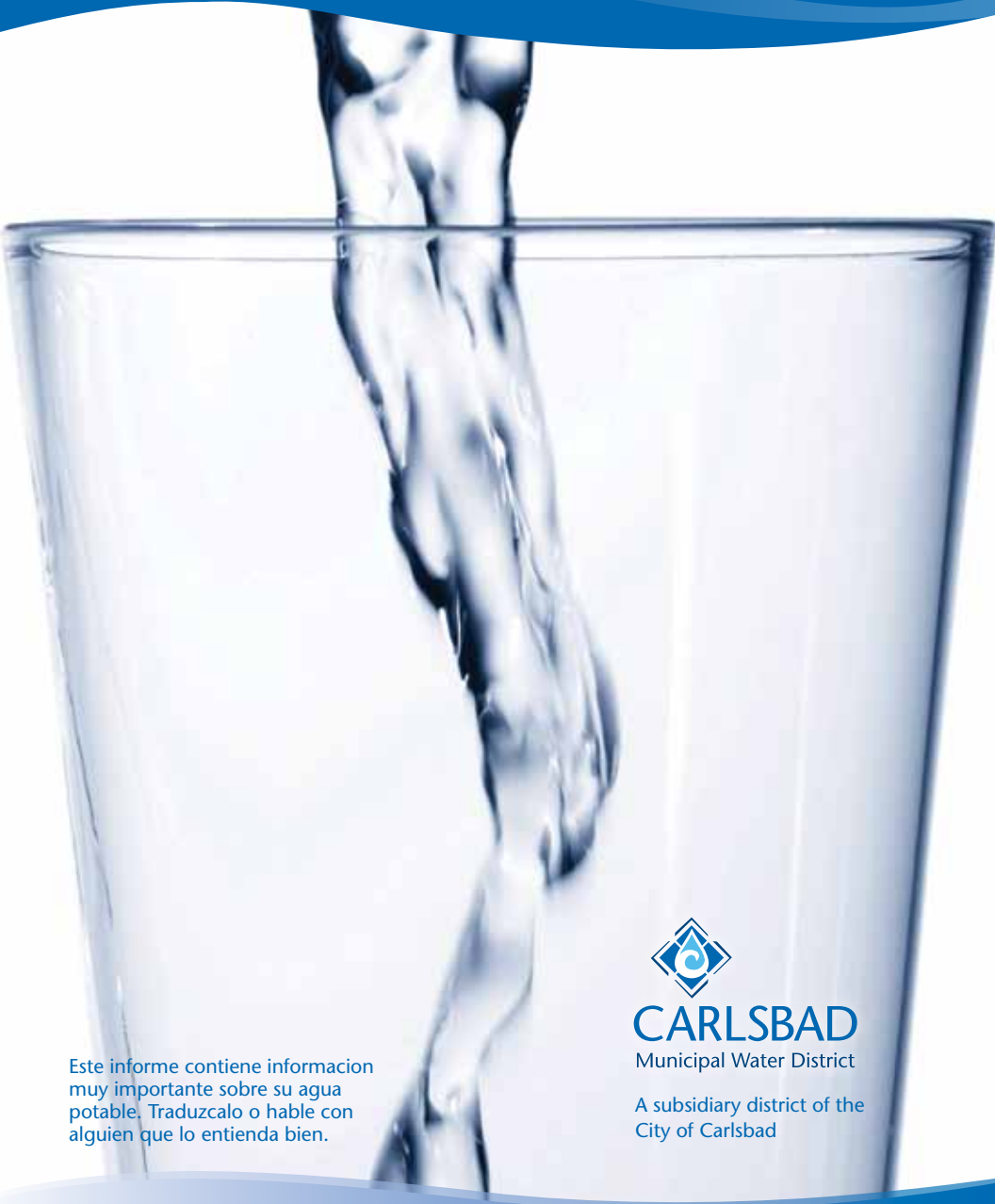
Water Quality Report 2010



Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

CARLSBAD
Municipal Water District

A subsidiary district of the City of Carlsbad

Dear Carlsbad Municipal Water District Customer,

The Carlsbad Municipal Water District Water Quality Report is provided annually to present detailed water quality information to our customers. I am happy to report that in 2009, the Carlsbad Municipal Water District delivered high quality drinking water to more than 38,000 homes and businesses and this water met all 2009 state and federal drinking water quality standards.

This report, which all California water agencies are required to prepare, explains where Carlsbad's drinking water comes from, provides detailed 2009 water quality test results, and includes water use restrictions and a conservation check list.

We want you to feel confident that the water provided by the Carlsbad Municipal Water District is held to the highest standards of safety and quality. If you have questions about any of the information in this report, please call us at 760-438-2722.

Sincerely,

Glenn Pruim, General Manager
Carlsbad Municipal Water District

Water provided by the Carlsbad Municipal Water District meets all 2009 state and federal drinking water standards. This report provides detailed water quality test results, explains where Carlsbad's drinking water comes from and includes the mandatory water conservation rules currently in effect.

Where our water comes from

The Carlsbad Municipal Water District currently imports all of its drinking water supply. There are no local sources of drinking water. Imported water originates hundreds of miles away from the Colorado River through the Colorado River Aqueduct, and from Northern California through the California Aqueduct (also known as the State Water Project).

California Aqueduct

Water from these sources is imported and treated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California at its Lake Skinner Treatment Plant in Riverside County and by the San Diego County Water Authority at its Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant in San Marcos. After rigorous treatment, the water travels through San Diego County Water Authority owned pipelines and is purchased and distributed by the Carlsbad Municipal Water District to its customers.

Water cutbacks

The region's allotment of imported water has been significantly reduced due to continued drought conditions along the Colorado River and legal restrictions on water from Northern California to protect threatened fish species. Water will always be a precious resource in Southern California. Please continue to make every effort to conserve.

Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Colorado River

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department of Public Health regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Special note:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Source water assessment

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in December 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A summary of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the Metropolitan Water District by phone at 213-217-6850.

Storm drain outfall

How to contact us

This report covers testing for contaminants in 2009. For questions or concerns regarding the quality of Carlsbad's drinking water, contact Steven Plyler at the Carlsbad Municipal Water District at 760-438-2722 or e-mail water@carlsbadca.gov.

To participate in decisions that affect drinking water in the Carlsbad Municipal Water District service area, please watch the Carlsbad Municipal Water District Board of Directors meeting agenda for drinking water items. Carlsbad Municipal Water District Board meetings are held in conjunction with the Carlsbad City Council on an as needed basis on Tuesday evenings. Agendas may be obtained at www.carlsbadca.gov or Carlsbad City Hall, 1200 Carlsbad Village Drive. Comments regarding drinking water are always welcome.

This report can be downloaded from www.carlsbadca.gov/water

This report is mailed to all Carlsbad Municipal Water District customers and is available at most city facilities. This report may be photocopied and distributed or posted in a prominent place at your facility. Additional copies are available on the Internet at www.carlsbadca.gov/water.

Carlsbad Municipal Water District
5950 El Camino Real, Carlsbad, CA 92008
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
760-438-2722 ■ water@carlsbadca.gov

Additional sources for water quality information:

San Diego County Water Authority
858-522-6600 ■ www.sdcwa.org

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
800-CALL-MWD (225-5693) ■ www.mwdh2o.com

California Department of Public Health
Division of Drinking Water & Environmental Management
619-525-4159 ■ www.cdph.ca.gov

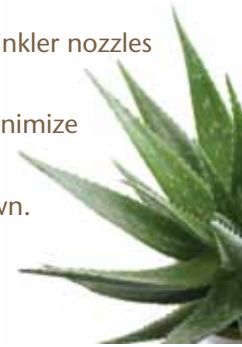
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water
Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html

Saving a precious resource

The Carlsbad Municipal Water District offers free home water evaluations to its customers to help improve water conservation. Use the checklist below and take a mini survey.

Outdoors

- ☐ Adjust the sprinkler timer to abide by landscape watering rules and to suit plant types and the season.
- ☐ Reduce water runoff and allow deeper water absorption by setting the timer to run half the normal time and run a second cycle a half hour later.
- ☐ Install a new battery on the sprinkler timer every six months to prevent it from reverting to factory settings after a power outage.
- ☐ Change pop-up spray sprinkler heads with new rotating sprinkler nozzles that use 20 percent less water.
- ☐ Apply a two-to-four-inch layer of mulch around plants to minimize water loss.
- ☐ Replace grass with drought tolerant plants or an artificial lawn.



Indoors

- ☐ Replace an older toilet with a high efficiency model.
- ☐ Check toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the upper tank. There is a leak if the color appears in the bowl after 15 minutes.
- ☐ Replace showerheads with ones use 2.5 gallons a minute or less.
- ☐ Run full loads of dishes and laundry.
- ☐ Install aerators on sink faucets.

For a demonstration of these tips, watch short, informational videos on the city's YouTube channel at youtube.com/user/cityofcarlsbadCA and on the city's TV channel on Time Warner channel 24/126.

To schedule a home water survey, call 760-438-2722

How to read this report

As you read the water quality tables in this report, compare the level of constituents found in Carlsbad Municipal Water District's water in the "Skinner Plant" and "Twin Oaks Valley Plant" columns with the standards set for them in the MCL and PHG columns. The Carlsbad Municipal Water District met all drinking water standards in 2009.

The following are key terms to help you understand the standards we used to measure drinking water safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Abbreviations

AI	Aggressiveness Index
AL	Action Level
CFU	Colony-Forming Units
DBP	Disinfection By-Products
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N	Nitrogen
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NL	Notification Level
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
P or ND	Positive or Not Detected
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

2009 Water Quality Analysis – Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the San Diego County Water Authority

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Skinner Plant Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluent		Skinner Plant	Twin Oaks Plant Range Average	Twin Oaks Valley Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent State					Range			6 - 52	Range	NA	
Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Average			20	Average	NA	
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
CLARITY											
Combined Filter	NTU	0.3			Highest			0.08	Range	0.006-0.582	
Effluent Turbidity									Average	0.028	
	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% < 0.3			100	% < 0.3	99.996%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL											
Total Coliform					Range	0	(Local)				
Bacteria (b) (Local Sampling)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Average	0	(Local)				Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform					Range	Distribution System-wide:		0 - 0.2	Range	ND	
Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide:		0	Average	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count					Range	Distribution System-wide:		TT	Range	0 - 12	
(HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide:		TT	Average	1	Naturally present in the environment
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds											
					Range			TT	NA		
Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Average			TT	NA		Water treatment chemical impurities
					Range			TT	NA		
Epichlorohydrin	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Average			TT	NA		Water treatment chemical impurities
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
					Range			ND	Range	ND - 3.5	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Highest RAA			ND	Average	ND	production wastes
					Range			ND - 110	Single		Oil and metal refineries discharge;
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	Average			ND	Sample	110	natural deposits erosion
(Local 2009 Sampling 34 Sites)					Range	ND - 0.37	(Local)				Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	90% ile	0.25	(Local)				deposits erosion
					Control Range			0.7 - 1.3		0.7 - 1.3	
					Optimal Fluoride Level			0.8			
Fluoride (h)					Range			0.7 - 1.0	Range	0.70 - 0.98	Water additive for dental health
Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Average			0.8	Average	0.83	
					Range	Distribution System-wide:		0.6 - 1.0			
(Local 2009 Sampling 34 Sites)					Range	ND - 0.006	(Local)				Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	90% ile	ND	(Local)				deposits erosion
					Range			ND - 0.4	Range	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Highest RAA			ND	Average	ND	and sewage; natural deposits erosion
RADIOLOGICALS (k)											
Gross Alpha					Range			3.3 - 4.3	Range	ND - 9.2	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Average			3.6	Average	3.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta					Range			ND - 8.8	Range	ND	
Particle Activity (l)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Average			ND	Average	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Range			2.3 - 2.7	Range	2.5 - 4.1	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Average			2.5	Average	3.3	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (n)											
Total Trihalomethanes					Range	27 - 91	(Local)				
(TTHM) (o) (Local Sampling)	ppb	80	NA	1	Highest RAA	45.9	(Local)				By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes					Range			26 - 56	Range	16 - 49	
(TTHM) (o)	ppb	80	NA	1	Average			41	Average	28	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes					Range	Distribution System-wide:		15 - 81			
(TTHM) (o)	ppb	80	NA	1	Highest RAA	Distribution System-wide:		39			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)					Range	6 - 19	(Local)				
(HAA5) (p) (Local Sampling)	ppb	60	NA	1	Highest RAA	18.8	(Local)				By-product of drinking water chlorination

Haloacetic Acids (five)					Range			9.9 - 15	Range	ND - 5.0	
(HAA5) (p)	ppb	60	NA	1	Average			12	Average	2.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)					Range	Distribution System-wide:		1.5 - 30			
(HAA5) (p)	ppb	60	NA	1	Highest RAA	Distribution System-wide:		14			By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Range	Distribution System-wide:		1.5 - 3.0			
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Highest RAA	Distribution System-wide:		2.4			Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Range			NA	Range	ND - 15	
Bromate (q)	ppb	10	0.1	5.0	Highest RAA			NA	Average	ND	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control					Range			TT	Range	1.9 - 3.4	
(TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Average			TT	Average	2.2	Various natural and man-made sources
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards											
					Range			93 - 100	Single		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Highest RAA			97	Sample	98	seawater influence
					Range			1 - 2	Range	ND	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Highest RAA			2	Average	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Range			ND	Range	ND - 29	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	Average			ND	Average	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
					Range			12 - 24	Range	ND - 2	
Odor Threshold (r)	TON	3	NA	1	Average			18	Average	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Range			760 - 1,100	Single		Substances that form ions in water;
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Highest RAA			960	Sample	930	seawater influence
					Range			130 - 250	Single		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Highest RAA			220	Sample	200	industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids					Range			440 - 640	Single		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
(TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Highest RAA			580	Sample	580	seawater influence
					Range			0.04 - 0.05	NA		
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Highest RAA			0.05	NA		Soil runoff
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR2) (s)											
List 2 - Screening Survey											
N-Nitrosodimethylamine					Range			ND - 0.004	NA		By-product of drinking water chloramination;
(NDMA)	ppb	NA	NA	0.002	Average			ND	NA		industrial processes
OTHER PARAMETERS											
MICROBIOLOGICAL											
					Range			ND - 3	NA		
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average			ND	NA		Naturally present in the environment
CHEMICAL											
					Range			94 - 120	Single		
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA			110	Sample	120	
					Range			130 - 140	Single		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Highest RAA			140	Sample	ND	industrial wastes
					Range			44 - 74	Single		
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA			65	Sample	64	
					Range			34	Single		By-product of drinking water chlorination;
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	Range	Distribution System-wide:		ND - 79	Sample	220	industrial processes
Corrosivity (u)					Range			11.9 - 12.3	Single		Elemental balance in water; affected
(as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Average			12.2	Sample	13	by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (v)					Range			0.08 - 0.39	Single		Elemental balance in water; affected
(as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Average			0.31	Sample	0.57	by temperature, other factors
					Range			190 - 300	Single		
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA			270	Sample	260	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Range			20 - 29	Single		
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA			26	Sample	25	
	pH				Range			7.9 - 8.0	Single		
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Average			7.9	Sample	8.0	
					Range			4.2 - 5.0	Single		
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA			4.7	Sample	4.4	
					Range			78 - 100	Single		
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA			93	Sample	92	
					Range			1.8 - 2.3	NA		
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Highest RAA			2.2	NA		Various natural and man-made sources
N-Nitrosodimethylamine					Range			ND - 0.002			By-product of drinking water chloramination;
(NDMA) (w)	ppb	NL = 0.01	0.003	0.002	Range	Distribution System-wide:		ND - 0.01			industrial processes

Footnotes

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent.

(b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. In 2009, 8116 samples were analyzed and two samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.

(c) E. coli MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.

(d) All distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/mL.

(e) Aluminum, copper, MTBE, and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.

(f) MTBE reporting level is 0.5 ppb.

(g) Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule, which requires water samples to be collected at the consumers' tap. If action levels are exceeded in more than 10% of the consumer tap samples, water systems must take steps to reduce these contaminants.

(h) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

(i) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.

(j) Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb.

(k) Data collected from four consecutive quarters of monitoring in 2008.

(l) The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.

(m) State MCL is 5 pCi/L for combined Radium-226 and -228.

(n) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. Compliance was based on the RAA.

(o) Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.

(p) DLR is 1.0 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2.0 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.

(q) Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.

(r) In January 2009, the annual sample for the TON from the Skinner water treatment plant was reported at 12 TON, exceeding the secondary MCL of 3 TON. The high TON level was reported to the State and the required quarterly follow-up samples were collected in April (20 TON), July (17 TON), and October (24 TON). Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis (FPA) method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately and found the FPA samples from this location acceptable. No taste and odor event was observed and no complaints were received during the period.

(s) Data collected from February 2009 to August 2009. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 2. List 1 - Assessment Monitoring consists of 10 chemical contaminants for which standard analytical methods were available. List 2 - Screening Survey consists of 15 contaminants for which new analytical methods were used. All analysis conducted by contract laboratories. Values listed in State DLR column are Federal minimum reporting levels.

(t) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.

(u) AI <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water
AI > 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water

(v) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes
Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate

(w) Analysis conducted by Metropolitan's Water Quality Laboratory using Standard Methods 6450B.

Summary information

Fluoride (treatment-related)

The Metropolitan Water District started adding fluoride at each of the five water treatment plants in fall 2007, adjusting the natural fluoride level in the water (ranging at 0.1 - 0.4 ppm) to the optimal range of 0.7 - 0.8 ppm, as State regulations require that fluoridating systems comply with temperature-appropriate fluoride levels as indicated in Section §64433.2 of the California Title 22 Code of Regulations.

Required information for lead

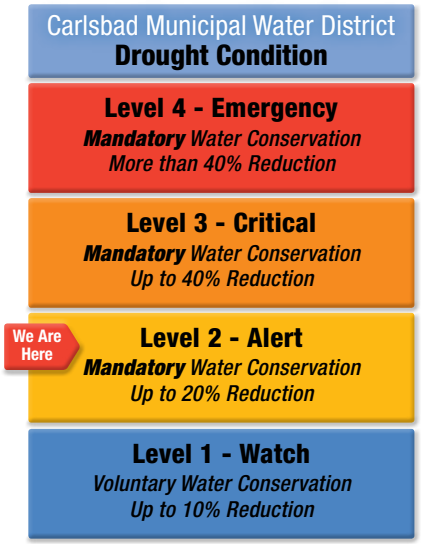
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Carlsbad Municipal Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Stage two drought alert

Even though Carlsbad had a rainy winter, water conservation is still very important.

Mandatory water use restrictions were established in 2009 by water agencies throughout San Diego County, including the Carlsbad Municipal Water District. The region is currently in a stage two drought alert, which includes the following water use rules.

- Limit residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than three assigned days per week on the following schedule (does not apply to commercial growers or nurseries):
  - *Homes with odd-numbered addresses: Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday*
  - *Homes with even-numbered addresses: Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday*
  - *Apartments, condos and businesses: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*
- Limit lawn watering and landscape irrigation to no more than 10 minutes a station, per assigned day (does not apply to systems using water efficient devices, such as drip irrigation).
- Irrigate landscape before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. only.
- Stop water waste from inefficient landscape irrigation. Repair all leaks within 72 hours.
- No washing down of hard surfaces, such as driveways and sidewalks with a hose, unless necessary to remove safety or sanitation hazards.
- If washing vehicles at home, use a bucket and hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle. Do not allow runoff to enter the street and storm drain.
- Serve water in restaurants only on request.
- Offer hotel guests the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.



Landscape watering rules

Clip the watering schedule and keep near your sprinkler timer as a reminder.

CARLSBAD
Municipal Water District

For a complete list of water use rules, visit www.carlsbadca.gov/water or call 760-438-2722.

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Municipal Water District

5950 El Camino Real
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760-438-2722

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